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形体及びそれを用いた多自然型護 岸の施工方法

(54)[TITLE OF THE INVENTION]

植物栽培用ポーラスコンクリート成 Porous concrete casting for plant cultivation, and construction method of multiple natural

embankment using the same

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(57)【要約】

【課題】

れる植物の生育に適するポーラスコ る。

【解決手段】

少なくとも一面が凹凸形状を有す スコンクリート成形体であって、該凹 凸形状を有する面を用いて植物を 育成させる植物栽培用ポーラスコン ンクリート成形体に充填土壌材を充 填したものを河川、湖沼、海辺の沿 岸帯に敷き並べるか、該成形体を該 沿岸帯に敷き並べた後、充填土壌 材を充填し、該成形体の凹凸形状 を有する面で、キク科、イネ科、ヤナ ギ科、またはマングローブを形成す るシルギ類の植物を育成させること により、自然環境や景観を損なうこと なく岸壁を保護できるようにした多自 然型護岸の施工方法。

(57)[ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE]

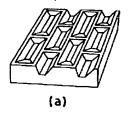
[SUBJECT OF THE INVENTION]

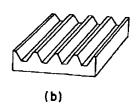
ョモギ等の河川の護岸部に見ら A porous concrete casting suitable for growth of the plant seen at the embankment part of ンクリート成形体及びそれを用いた rivers, such as mugwort, and the construction 多自然型護岸の施工方法を提供す method of multiple natural embankment using the same are provided.

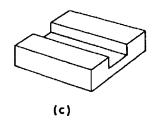
[PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED]

The porosity in which one surface has an る空隙率が15~25%であるポーラ corrugated shape at least is the porous concrete casting which is 15 to 25%, comprised such that it is filled with the packing soil material, after laying the porous クリート成形体、及び、該ポーラスコ concrete casting for plant cultivation which nurtures plants using the surface which has this corrugated shape, and the thing which filled this porous concrete casting with the packing soil material to the inshore zone of rivers, lakes and marshes, and the beach or covering with and arranging this casting in this inshore zone, construction method of the multiple natural embankment which enabled it to protect a quay without impairing natural environment and a scene by the surface which has the corrugated shape of this casting by nurturing chrysanthemum family (Compositae), grass family (Gramineae), Salicaceae, or the plant of Rhizophoraceae which forms a mangrove.









【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

る空隙率が15~25%であるポーラ スコンクリート成形体であって、該凹 凸形状を有する面を用いて植物を 育成させることを特徴とする植物栽 培用ポーラスコンクリート成形体。

【請求項2】

請求項1記載のポーラスコンクリ ート成形体に充填土壌材を充填し たものを河川、湖沼、海辺の沿岸帯 に敷き並べるか、該成形体を沿岸帯 に敷き並べた後、充填土壌材を充

[CLAIMS]

[CLAIM 1]

少なくとも一面が凹凸形状を有す A porous concrete casting for cultivation, in which the porosity in which one surface has an corrugated shape at least is the porous concrete casting which is 15 to 25%, comprised such that a plant is nurtured using the surface which has this corrugated shape.

[CLAIM 2]

It is filled with the packing soil material, after laying what filled the porous concrete casting of Claim 1 with the packing soil material to the inshore zone of rivers, lakes and marshes, and the beach or covering with and arranging 填し、該成形体の凹凸形状を有す this casting in an inshore zone, construction る面でキク科、イネ科、ヤナギ科、ま method of the multiple natural embankment たはマングローブを形成するシルギ which enabled it to protect this inshore zone 類の植物を育成させることにより、自 without impairing natural environment and a 然環境や景観を損なうことなく該沿 scene by nurturing chrysanthemum family



型護岸の施工方法。

岸帯を保護できるようにした多自然 (Compositae), grass family (Gramineae), Salicaceae, or the plant of Rhizophoraceae which forms a mangrove by the surface which has the corrugated shape of this casting.

【発明の詳細な説明】

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE **INVENTION**]

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、覆土して植物を栽培する ためのポーラスコンクリート成形体及 工方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

河川、特に流水に頻繁にさらされる 低水護岸部の緑化には、植栽基盤 の安定を図りながら、護岸としての 機能を維持していくことが必要とさ れ、さまざまな多自然型護岸工法が 提案されている。内部に空隙をもつ ポーラスコンクリートは、透水性を有 し、歩道等や植栽用の材料として用 いられている。しかしながら、ポーラ スコンクリートを多自然型護岸に用 いる場合、護岸強度を確保するため に空隙率が15~25%のものを用い る必要があり、従来の平板型のポー ラスコンクリートでは、植物の成育が 十分でない場合があった。

[TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION]

This invention is related to the porous concrete casting for covering soil and growing びそれを用いた多自然型護岸の施 a plant, and the construction method of multiple natural embankment using the same.

[0002]

[0001]

[PRIOR ART]

To maintain the function as embankment is needed for greening of the low water embankment part frequently exposed to rivers, especially flowing water, aiming at stability of plant base, various multiple natural embankment construction methods proposed. The porous concrete which has a gap inside has water permeability, and is used as a footpath etc. and a material for a plant. However, when using porous concrete for multiple natural embankment, in order to ensure embankment strength, it is necessary to use 15 to 25% of porosity. There existed a case where growth of a plant was not enough, with porous concrete of the conventional flat plate type.



[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、従来のものと比べて植物 の生育により好適なポーラスコンクリ ート成形体を得ること、及び該ポー ラスコンクリート成形体を用いた多自 然型護岸の施工方法を提供するこ とを目的とする。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】

項1に記載の植物栽培用ポーラスコ ンクリート成形体は、少なくとも一面 が凹凸形状を有し、空隙率が15~ 25%であり、該凹凸形状を有する 面を用いて植物を育成させることを 特徴とする。請求項2に記載の多自 然型護岸の施工方法は、請求項1 記載のポーラスコンクリート成形体 に充填土壌材を充填したものを河 川、湖沼、海辺の沿岸帯に敷き並 べるか、該成形体を該沿岸帯に敷き 並べた後、充填土壌材を充填し、該 成形体の凹凸形状を有する面でキ ク科、イネ科、ヤナギ科、またはマン グローブを形成するシルギ類の植物 を育成させることにより、自然環境や 景観を損なうことなく岸壁を保護でき るようにしたことを特徴とする。

[0003]

[PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE **INVENTION**]

This invention aims at obtaining a suitable porous concrete casting by growth of a plant compared with the conventional thing, and providing the construction method of the multiple natural embankment using this porous concrete casting.

[0004]

[MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM]

上記課題を解決するために、請求 In order to solve said task, as for the porous concrete casting for plant cultivation of Claim 1, at least one surface has an corrugated shape, the porosity is 15 to 25%. It is characterized by nurturing a plant using the surface which has this corrugated shape. After the construction method of multiple natural embankment of Claim 2 lays what filled the porous concrete casting of Claim 1 with the packing soil material to the inshore zone of rivers, lakes and marshes, and the beach or covers with and arranges this casting in this inshore zone, and is filled with the packing soil material, it enabled it to protect a quay by nurturing chrysanthemum family (Compositae), grass family (Gramineae), Salicaceae, or the plant of Rhizophoraceae which forms a mangrove by the surface which has the corrugated shape of this casting, without impairing natural environment and a scene. It is characterized by the above-mentioned.



[0005]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明のポーラスコンクリート成形 体を用いて好適に栽培することので きる植物としては、キク科のヨモギ、 イネ科のリードカナリーグラス、ヤナ ギ科のカワヤナギ等を挙げることが できる。本発明のポーラスコンクリー ト成形体の空隙率は、15~25%、 好ましくは18~23%である。空隙率 が15%未満であると、植物がポーラ スコンクリート中に根を伸ばすのに 支障がある等の問題を生じ、25%を 超えると、河川護岸用コンクリート製 品に必要な18N/mm²程度の圧 縮強度を得ることができない。

[0006]

本発明のポーラスコンクリート成形 体の大きさは、施工のし易さの点か ら、縦30~50cm、横30~50cm、 厚さ5~20cm程度のものが望まし い。凹凸形状を有する面は、通常、 図1に示すように縦×横で形成され る一面かあるいはその対面も含めた 両面である。凹凸の数は、一面当り 5~6個程度が望ましい。凹凸の高 さは、成形体の厚さの20~50%程 度が望ましい。成形体の厚さは、好 ましくは、ヨモギの場合、5.0~8.0 cmであり、リードカナリーグラスの場 合、8.0~12.0cmであり、カワヤ

[0005]

[EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION]

As a plant which can be suitably grown using the porous concrete casting of this invention, the mugwort of chrysanthemum family (Compositae), reed canary grass of grass (Gramineae), Salix family gilgiana Salicaceae, etc. can be mentioned. The porosity of the porous concrete casting of this invention is 15 to 25%, preferably it is 18 to 23%. It is that the porosity is 15% less, problems, like trouble for a plant to lengthen a root into porous concrete are produced, and when it exceeds 25%, the compressive strength about required 18N/mm² cannot be obtained to the concrete manufactured goods for river embankment.

[0006]

The size of the porous concrete casting of this invention is from the point of the ease of carrying out of construction, the thing about 30 - 50 cm long, 30 - 50 cm wide, and 5 - 20 cm in thickness is desirable. The surface which has an corrugated shape is one surface normally formed by vertical side as shown in FIG. 1, or both surfaces also including the facing surfaces. An corrugated number has a desirably about 5-6 per one surface. About 20 to 50% of the thickness of a casting of corrugated height is desirable. Preferably in the case of mugwort, the thickness of a casting is 5.0 - 8.0 cm. In the ナギの場合、8.0~15.0cmであ case of reed canary grass, it is 8.0 - 12.0 cm.



る。

In the case of Salix gilgiana, it is 8.0 - 15.0 cm.

[0007]

ポーラスコンクリート成形体での凹凸 形状は、植栽する植物の品種によっ て異なる。ヨモギの場合は、山型ま たは凹型が好適であり、リードカナリ ーグラスの場合は、窪地型、山型ま たは凹型が好適であり、カワヤナギ の場合は、窪地型、山型または凹型 が好適である。

[0008]

ここで、窪地型とは、成形体の表面 の平面に多数の窪んだ部分が形成 されたものをいう。そして、例えば図 1の(a)のように、窪んだ部分の列が 左右で互いに位置をずらすようにし てもよく、あるいは図2の(C)のよう に、左右で互いに位置をずらさない ようにしてもよい。窪んだ部分は、曲 面であっても、平面で切り取った形 状でもよい。窪んだ部分の底部の形 状は、平面、曲面、点等、任意であ る。

[0009]

山型とは、成形体の表面が多数の 溝(山部と谷部)から形成され、か つ、溝の断面が山型であるものをい う。溝の断面は、曲線であっても、い くつかの直線で切り取られたもので

[0007]

The corrugated shape in a porous concrete casting changes with varieties of the plant to plant. In the case of mugwort, a triangle shape or a concave is suitable. In the case of reed canary grass, a depressed ground type, triangle shape, or concave is suitable. In the case of Salix gilgiana, a depressed ground type, triangle shape, or concave is suitable.

180001

Here, a depressed ground type means that by which the part into which many became depressed was formed at the flat surface of the surface of a casting, and for example, it is sufficient to make it the row of the hollow part mutually shift a position by right and left like (a) of FIG. 1, or it is sufficient to make it not mutually shift a position by right and left like (C) of FIG. 2. Even if the hollow part is a curved surface, it is possible also in the shape cut off at the flat surface. The shape of the bottom part of the hollow part becomes like this. Flat surface, curved surface, point, etc. are arbitrary.

[0009]

With a triangle shape, the surface of a casting is formed from many grooves (crest part and trough part), and the cross-section of a groove says what is a triangle shape. The cross-section of a groove may be a curve or あってもよい。 溝の断面の頂部及び could be cut off by some straight lines. The



底部は、ある幅を有する直線でも、 V %

[0010]

凹型とは、成形体の表面の平面に 少なくとも一つの溝のみが形成され たものをいう。溝の断面は、長方形 できる。これら各形状の具体例を図 1に(a)~(c)として示す。(a)は窪 地型、(b)は山型、(c)は凹型であ る。本発明の成形体は、前記の凹凸 形状に合わせた型枠を用いれば、 を有する面で植物を育成する場合、 該面は、根をはらせる場所、茎を育 成させる場所のどちらでもよい。

[0011]

(1)~(3)として示す。

(1) 少なくとも一面が凹凸形状を有 する空隙率が15~25%であるポー ラスコンクリート成形体に充填土壌 材を充填し、凹凸形状を有する面が 上面あるいは底面になるように該ポ ーラスコンクリート成形体を隙間なく 沿岸帯に敷き並べた後、播種し、さ する多自然型護岸の施工方法。

straight line which has a certain width, a 曲線でも、あるいは点であってもよ curve, or a point is sufficient as the top part and bottom part of a cross-section of a groove.

[0010]

A concave means that by which only at least 1 groove was formed at the flat surface of the surface of a casting. The cross-section of a や半円等、種々の形状をとることが groove can take various shapes, such as rectangular shape and a semicircle. The example of each of these shape are shown as (a) - (c) in FIG. 1. (a) is depressed ground type, (b) is triangle shape, (c) is concave. The casting of this invention can be manufactured 従来の方法で製造できる。また、本 with a conventional method, if the formwork 発明の成形体において、凹凸形状 set by said corrugated shape is used. Moreover, in the casting of this invention, when nurturing a plant by the surface which has an corrugated shape, either the place on which a root is stuck, or the place which nurtures a stalk is possible for this surface.

[0011]

本発明の施工方法の例を、以下に The example of the construction method of this invention is shown as (1)-(3) below.

(1) The porosity in which at least one surface has an corrugated shape fills with the packing soil material the porous concrete casting which is 15 to 25%, after covering with and arranging this porous concrete casting in an inshore zone without gap so that the surface which has an corrugated shape may turn into らにその上に覆土することを特徴と a upper surface or a bottom face, it seeds. furthermore, it covers soil on it. Construction (2) 少なくとも一面が凹凸形状を有 method of the multiple natural embankment



する空隙率が15~25%であるポー characterized by the above-mentioned. ラスコンクリート成形体を凹凸形状を 有する面が上面あるいは底面になる ように隙間なく上部沿岸帯及び真沿 岸帯に敷き並べ、該ポーラスコンクリ ート成形体に充填土壌材を充填し た後、播種し、さらにその上に覆土 することを特徴とする多自然型護岸 の施工方法。

(3) 少なくとも一面が凹凸形状を有 する空隙率が15~25%であるポー ラスコンクリート成形体を凹凸形状を 有する面が上面あるいは底面になる ように隙間なく上部沿岸帯及び真沿 岸帯に敷き並べ、該ポーラスコンクリ ート成形体に充填土壌材を充填し た後、その上を覆土し、苗木を移植 することを特徴とする多自然型護岸 の施工方法。

- (2) After covering with and arranging in a top inshore zone and a true inshore zone without gaps, the porous concrete casting whose porosity in which at least one surface has an corrugated shape is 15 to 25% so that the surface which has an corrugated shape may become a upper surface or a bottom face, and filling this porous concrete casting with packing soil material, it seeds, furthermore, it covers soil on it. Construction method of the multiple natural embankment characterized by the above-mentioned.
- (3) After covering with and arranging upon inshore zone and true inshore zone without gap the porous concrete casting whose porosity in which at least one surface has an corrugated shape is 15 to 25% so that the surface which has an corrugated shape may turn into a upper surface or a bottom face, and filling this porous concrete casting with the packing soil material, the upper part is covered soil, a sapling is transplanted. Construction method of the multiple natural embankment characterized by the above-mentioned.

[0012]

上記充填土壌材としては、例えば、 浄水場発生土、ゼオライト、パーライ ト、パルプ、アルギン酸ナトリウム及 び水等の混合物を使用する。このよ うな充填土壌材として、例えば、特 開平7-327482号公報に記載さ 用充填材が挙げられる。

[0012]

As said packing soil material, mixtures, such as water purification plant produced soil, zeolite, pearlite, pulp, sodium alginate, and water, are used, for example. As such a packing soil material, the filler for vegetation of the alkali hardening-body space currently れているアルカリ硬化体空隙の植生 described in Unexamined Japanese Patent No. 7-327482 is mentioned.



[0013] 【実施例】

[0013] [EXAMPLES]

【実施例1】

形後に蒸気養生を行い、表2に示す 物性、及び図2に示す(A)~(D)の 各形状を有する成形体を作製した。

[EXAMPLE 1]

表1に示す配合割合の原料をパン The raw material of a mixture ratio shown to 型ミキサーに投入して練り混ぜ、成 Table 1 was supplied into the pan type mixer, steam curing was performed to mixing and post forming, and the physical property shown in Table 2 and the casting which has each shape of (A)-(D) shown in FIG. 2 were produced.

[0014]

【表1】

[0014] [TABLE 1]

| 水舶 | 13/3 | | 単 | 位 | # | (kg/m | ·²) | 1 | h | 性 | |
|---------|-------------|----------|-----|----|----------|-------|------|------|--------|--------|----|
| 合材 比 | 相骨材比 | 結合 材比 | 早独 | 混和 | 水 | 母砂 | 净石 | 空腺 | 透水 | 圧 | 縮 |
| N/P | M/G | S/P | 松村 | 材 | | 7号 | 5号 | 率 | 係数 | 強 | 度 |
| (%) | යා | (%) | VC | РМ | W | s | G | (%) | (ca/s) | ()i/ma | ²) |
| 22 | 35 | 100 | 157 | 52 | 46 | 209 | 1472 | 24.5 | 2.5 | 16.9 | 9 |

早強セメント (VC):早強ポルトランドセメント

混和材(PM):アサノポアミックス

| Water | Mortar | Siliceous | Unit quantity (kg/m3) | | | | | Physical property | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| binding | coarse | sand binding | Quick | Mixing | Water | Siliceous | Chip | Porosity | Water | Compressi |
| material | aggregate | material ratio | strength | material | w | sand | pings | (%) | permeability | ve |
| ratio W/P | ratio M/G | S/P (%) | cement | PM | | No. 7 S | No. 5 | | coefficient | strength |
| (%) | (%) | | vc | | | | G | | (cm/s) | (N/mm2) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | _ | | | | | | | | | |

Quick strength cement (VC): Quick strength Portland cement

Mixing material (PM):

Asanopore mix



[0015]

成形体ブロックの寸法は、いずれも 縦30cm、横30cm、高さ15cmであ る。(A)は平板型、(B)は上向山 型、(B)を上下逆にしたのが下向山 型、(C)は窪地型、(D)は凹型、 (D)を上下逆にしたのが下向凹型 である。(B)の山の頂部の間隔は1 Ocm、谷の深さは5cmであり、(C) の谷の深さは5cmであり、(D)の溝 の幅は10cm、溝の深さは5cmであ る。

[0016]

種々の形状のポーラスコンクリート 成形体を9個(1区)ずつ並べ、それ 覆土し、ヨモギを1区当たり25g播種 した。充填土壌材の配合成分は、浄 水場発生土15.40重量%、ゼオラ イト5.28重量%、パーライト1.14 重量%、パルプ0.26重量%、アル ギン酸ナトリウム0.48重量%、水7 7.44重量%である。植栽試験の結 果を表2に示す。表中、生体重と は、刈り取った地上部の植物の重量 をいい、乾物重とは、刈り取った地 上部の植物を105℃で15分間乾燥 した後、8時間密閉して自然放冷し た後の重量をいう。対照区とは、ポ

[0015]

The dimensions of a casting block of all are longitudinal 30cm, transversal 30cm, and height 15cm. (A) is a flat plate type, (B) is a upward triangle shape, it is the downward triangle shape which made (B) into the up-and-down reverse, (C) is a depressed ground type, (D) is a concave, the downward concave made (D) the up-and-down reverse. The space of the crest part of (B) is 10 cm, the depth of a valley is 5 cm. The depth of the valley of (C) is 5 cm. The width of the groove of (D) is 10 cm, the depth of a groove is 5 cm.

[0016]

河川護岸のヨモギの生育に適した The porous concrete casting of the various 場所で、充填土壌材を充填した shape filled with the packing soil material is put in order every nine pieces (1st division), and Kanuma-soil mixing soil is covered soil 3 らの表面に、鹿沼土混合土を3cm cm to those surfaces in the place suitable for growth of the mugwort of river embankment, 25g per 1st division of mugworts was seeded. The mixing components of the packing soil material are 15.40 weight% of water purification plant produced soil, 5.28 weight% of zeolites, 1.14 weight% of pearlite, 0.26 weight% of pulps, 0.48 weight% of sodium alginates, and 77.44 weight% of water. The result of a plant test is shown in Table 2. In the table, living material weight means the weight of the mown plant of an above-ground part, and dry material weight means the weight after sealing for 8 hours after drying ーラスコンクリートブロックを用いな the mown plant of an above-ground part for



いで行った試験区をいう。

15 minutes at 105 degrees C, and carrying out a natural cooling. A control division means the test plot performed without using a porous concrete block.

[0017]

[0017]

【表2】

[TABLE 2]

| | 五種類 | 下向山型 | 上向山型 | 露地型 | 下向凹型 | 四型 | 对照区 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| 生育株数(株) | 102 | 61 | 229 | 278 | 35 | .75 | 106 |
| 生体重(g) | 301.7 | 280.0 | 533.0 | 403.5 | 402.1 | 271.2 | 479.8 |
| 乾物重(g) | 106.6 | 89.9 | 167.5 | 119.0 | 100.1 | 79.8 | 157.7 |
| 乾物重/生体重 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.33 |
| 平均乾物重(8/株) | 1.05 | 1.47 | 0.73 | 0.43 | 2.86 | 1.06 | 1.49 |

| | Flat plate | Downward | Upward | Depressed | Downward | Concave | Control |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | type | triangle shape | triangle shape | ground type | concave | | division |
| Number of | | | | | | | |
| Growth Strain | | | · | | | | |
| Living material | | | | | | | |
| weight (g) | | | | | | | |
| Dry material | | | | | | | |
| weight (g) | | | | | | | |
| Dry material | | | | | | | |
| weight/living | | | | | | | |
| material | | | | | | | |
| weight | | | | | | | |
| Average dry | - | | | | | | |
| material | | | | | | | |
| weight | | - | | | | | |
| (g/strain) | | | | | | | |



ることがわかる。

表2から、平板型と比べて、下向山 From Table 2, compared with a flat plate type, 型、下向凹型の場合に平均乾物重 in a downward triangle shape and a が大きく、ヨモギの生育が良好であ downward concave, average dry material weight is large, it turns out that growth of mugwort is favorable.

[0018]

実施例2

結果を表3に示す。

[0018]

Example 2

ョモギの代わりにリードカナリーグラ Instead of mugwort, 25g per 1st division of スを1区当たり25g播種した他は、実 reed canary grass was seeded, and also it 施例1と同様にして、植栽した。その was planted like Example 1. The result is shown in Table 3.

【表3】

[TABLE 3]

| | 平板型 | 下向山型 | 上向山型 | 實地型 | 下向四型 | · • • | 対照区 |
|---------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 生育株數(株) | 424 | 538 | 808 | 974 | 502 | 826 | 794 |
| 草文10cm以下の株数線 | 289 | 271 | 470 | 507 | 258 | 361 | 287 |
| 草文10cm以上の株数66 | 135 | 267 | 338 | 467 | 244 | 465 | 507 |
| 生体重(g) | 50.0 | 74.2 | 89.9 | 122.5 | 108.4 | 125.6 | 169.5 |
| 乾物重(g) | 23.2 | 30.0 | 43.3 | 57.0 | 40.1 | 63.2 | 85.6 |
| 乾物重/生体重 | 0.46 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.51 |
| 平均乾物重(8/株)) | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.11 |



| | Flat plate | Downward | Upward | Depressed | Downward | Concave | Control |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | type | triangle shape | triangle shape | ground type | concave | | division |
| Number of | | | | | | | |
| Growth Strain | , | | | | | | |
| Strain of plant | | | | | | | |
| height 10 cm or | | | | | | | - |
| less | | | | | | | |
| Strain with a plant | | | | | | | |
| height of 10 cm or | | | | | | | |
| more | | | | | | | |
| Living material | | | | | | | |
| weight (g) | | | | | , | | |
| Dry material | | | | | | | |
| weight (g) | | | | | | | |
| Dry material | | | | | | | |
| weight/living | | | | | | | |
| material weight | | | | | | | |
| Average dry | | | | | | | |
| material weight | | | | | | | |
| (g/strain) | | | | | | | |

いことがわかる。

表3から、平板型と比べて、下向 From Table 3, compared with a flat plate type, in 山型、上向山型、窪地型、下向凹 a downward triangle shape, upward triangle 型、凹型の場合に、平均乾物重 shape, and depressed ground type, downward がほぼ同等で、生育株数が大き concave, and concave case, it turns out that average dry material weight is substantially equivalent, and growth strain number is large.

[0019]

実施例3

表4に示す。

[0019]

Example 3

ョモギの代わりにカワヤナギの枝 The cutting of the branch of Salix gilgiana was を挿し木した他は、実施例1と同 carried out instead of the mugwort, and also it is 様にして、植栽した。その結果を made to be the same as that of Example 1, the cutting of the branch of Salix gilgiana was



carried out, and also it was planted like Example 1. The result is shown in Table 4.

【表4】

[TABLE 4]

| | 平板型 | 下向山型 | 上向山型 | 庭地型 | 下向四型 | 四 型 | 対照区 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 権え付け枝数(本) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 生存枝數 (本) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 生育枝數 (本) | 16 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 20 |
| 平均枝長(ca) | 65 | 76 | 69 | 73 | 69 | 80 | 89 |
| 合計業數(枚) | 649 | 715 | 842 | 947 | 911 | 989 | 1,305 |
| 生体重(g) | 189.2 | 214.5 | 376.6 | 400.4 | 516.6 | 378.0 | 632.2 |
| 乾物重(g) | 95.8 | 98.6 | 164.9 | 184.2 | 207.2 | 165.6 | 278.2 |
| 乾物重/生体重 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.44 |
| 平均乾物重(g/生育校) | 6.0 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 13.9 |



| | [- | | I | | <u> </u> | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Flat | Downward | Upward | Depressed | Downward | Concave | Control |
| | plate | triangle shape | triangle shape | ground type | concave | ļ | division |
| | type | | | | | | |
| Number of planted | | | | | | | |
| branches (stalks) | | | | | | | |
| Number of | | | | | | | |
| surviving branches | | | | | | | |
| (stalks) | | | | | | | |
| Number of growth | | | | | | | |
| branches (stalks) | | | | | | | |
| Average branch | | | | | | | |
| length (cm) | | | | | | | |
| Number of sum | | | | • | | | |
| total leaves (sheet) | | | | | | | |
| Dry material | | | | | | | |
| weight (g) | | | | | | | |
| Dry material | | | | | | | |
| weight/living | | | | | | | |
| material weight | | | , | | | | |
| Average dry | | | | | | | |
| material weight (g / | : | | | | | | |
| growth branch) | | | | | | | |

表4から、平板型と比べて、下向山 In a downward triangle-shape, upward ことがわかる。

型、上向山型、窪地型、下向凹型、 triangle-shape, and depressed ground type, 凹型の場合に、平均乾物重が大き downward concave, and concave case, Table く、カワヤナギの生育が良好である 4 shows that average dry material weight is large and growth of Salix gilgiana is favorable compared with a flat plate type.

[0020]

[0020]

【発明の効果】

[ADVANTAGE OF THE INVENTION]

本発明の、凹凸形状を有するポーラ The porous concrete casting which has the

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物に対してこれまでより効果的に育 の保護が図れる。

スコンクリート成形体は、ヨモギ、リー corrugated shape of this invention can be ドカナリーグラス、カワヤナギ等の植 nurtured former more effectively with respect to plants, such as mugwort, reed canary 成できる。したがって、この成形体を grass, and Salix gilgiana. Therefore, since 河川の護岸部等の緑化に用いると growth of a plant is favorable when this 植物の成育が良好なので自然環境 casting is used for greening of the embankment part of rivers etc., protection of natural environment can be aimed at.

【図面の簡単な説明】

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION **OF** THE DRAWINGS]

【図1】

[FIG. 1]

(a) 窪地型、(b) 山型、(c) 凹型の各 形状の具体例を示す図である。

(a) Depressed ground type, (b) Triangle shape, (c) Concave, it is the figure which shows the example of each shape of each.

【図2】

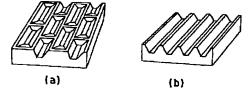
[FIG. 2]

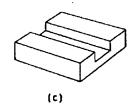
図である。

実施例で用いた(A) 平板型、(B) 山 As used in the Examples, (A) Flat plate type, 型、(C)窪地型、(D)凹型の各形状 (B) Triangle shape, (C) Depressed ground のポーラスコンクリート成形体を示す type, (D) Concave, it is the figure which shows the porous concrete casting of each shape of each.

【図1】



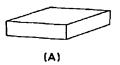


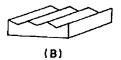


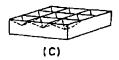


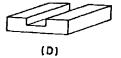
【図2】

[FIG. 2]











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